Office, No. 16, Deaderick Street.

The Speech of Gen. Zollicoffer. concise view of the entire question, and presented the most cogent and sharply defined to pledge themselves never to vote for the adreasons for his course, that we have a en from | mission of another slave State into the Union. any of the friends of admission. His arguments will bear the test of time and reflection, and must prevail if the government is to be nearly equal numbers. administered upon the principles of justice of the States and the citizens.

After all that has been said, and all the multiplied flimsy pretext, and sophistries that have been thrown around this subject, the naked issue still stands clearly forth, slavery against anti-slavery. It is impossible that any number of new complications, or side issues, or strategy, or trickery or party finesse. can strip it of this character. It and all others substance, spirit and essence, a direct conflict between the friends and enemies of slavery extension. A powerful party is organized tution and its progress over laws violated and territory to its present anomalous and per- out slav ry, as their constitution may prescribe plexing condition, is a startling exposition of at the time." We have heard much said late the aims of this party, and the means employ- ly about the necessity for an "enabling act; ed to accomplish them. It has shown that this this is a modern necessity that I attach very party-knowing absolutely nothing of slavery for enabling acts now than there was in the practically, but opposing it as an abstraction | earlier days of the Republic, when they were -are willing to set at defiance the laws of the unknown and unrequired. But if one is now territorial and national governments; to spurn thought to be needed, here is an enabling act; and I quote the language of the organic act the just rights of property; to break up and to show palpable authority to the Territorial stuff ballot boxes as their nefarious occasions | Legislature for taking the initiatory step in or their desperate and wanton inclinations pr paring for a constitution, and for admission dictate; to hold election judges in violent duress and compel them to swear falsely; to break up settlements and drive peaceful citizens from their property and their homes; to provisions of the organic act. The legislative zens from their property and their homes. Step, submitting to the people the question as incite local mobs and general insurrection: to flood the plains of a part of this Union tion, was not only consistent with the Constiwith the blood of f. llow-citizens; and to erect | tution of the United States, and the provisions a mobocratic government within the national of the organic act, but was expressly warrantborders, in di-dain of the Federal authority ed in this 19th section, which defined the and in open violation of positive, written, government, and looked forward to the forwell-known law. And further, that these men | mation of "a State or States," In accorin Kansas, are aided, abetted and supported by a party outside of Kansas; encouraging these men to these deads of lawlessness; fur- poll should be opened for taking the sense of nishing them with the implements and means | the people upon the expediency of calling a of crime, violence and death; sending, by the aid of associat d effort and contributions in money, clothing and provisions, supplies of mon, arms and amunition; and applauding each fresh outrage with new songs of rejoicing.
It is this party thus moved and acting, that

has declared, through its leaders, its unalterable determination to oppose the further ex- | that purpose call a convention to adopt a contension of slavery everywhere and under all circumstances; and in the prosecution of this determination, has planted itself against the was passed providing for taking a census of admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery con- the people, for making a registry of the vot rs, stitution. To grant the application of Kan- and for the election of delegates to the consas, and allow Oregon and Minnesota to come into the Union as free States without objec- counties, where it was resisted and prevented tion, would at once remove the slavery ques- by the violence of the Free-Soil party; and tion from Congress, leave the tree-soilers without a platform, without a basis of organ- June, 1857, the delegates were chosen by poization, and the nation at peace. To admit | pular vote, and on the 1st Monday of S ptem-Kansas would, therefore, be to kill the black | ber they assembled in convention, and, after republican party outright; to reject her would be their hope, their life. To keep the ques- charged in connection with this election, or tion open, and the repression of the sober | with this result; except that the very antisecond thought of the masses of the North, slavery extremists, who prevented a full cenare the prime objects of these leaders. This is beyond all question their aim, and this, it and registry. is equally certain, is the motive to the major- There was one great and only question ity of the opponents of the admission. To expose this motive; to throttle this effort; to deprive black republicanism of its food, its but one great question dividing the people, ambrosia; to eviscerate it; to em sculate it | and that was the question of slavery. The of its vital power; to fix and establish the principles of popular sovereignty, finding its expression in an orderly manner and through | State should be a slave holding State, they lawful forms; and to bring the people back to a nationality of feeling and patriotic action, we conceive to be the highest duty of all good men in every section.

SPEECH

HON. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, OF TENNESSEE, ON THE

ADMISSION OF KANSAS. Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 31st, 1858.

The House being in Commit on of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. ZOLLICOFFER said : Mr. Chairman: Upon this Kansas question I had intended silently to cast a vote for the submitted the whole constitution to a popular admission of the new State, without troubling the committee with the particular reasons all necessary. The people had already twice controlling my action; but finding that I am voted-once upon calling a convention, and compelled to separate on this question from secondly upon the election of delegates to some of my most resp cted political friends, form the constitution-in which they had a and perceiving that among the friends of the fair opportunity of electing, and did elect, bill as well as its opponents there has been a delegates reflecting and embodying their will. great diversity of opinion upon different | They had the right to lastruct those delegates,

mining my vote, that none may misunder- contrary, the dilegates were expressly instand them. I must say, that it is with much regret that I find my political friends divided on this im- without a word as to submitting it to the portant question, and with regret that I find people. This was well understood at the time some of the friends of the bill giving it sup | the delegates were elected; and this mode was port upon premises that I have no sympathies | adopted upon the well established theory that This, however, seems to be counter- the p ople can as legitimately make a constibalanced by the fact that the bill is opposed | tution through their d legates, clothed with for almost all sorts of conflicting reasons. | full power to carry out their will, as by a

I will end avor to present my own view of direct vote of the whole people. Such mode the question. Kansas is before as asking for admission into the Union, with a constitution of more than one-nalf of the stitution was in process of adoption. Those regularly adopted in accordance with the States of the Union. It was the republican principles guaranteed in the Kansas-Nebraska mode, and that which is most compatible, bill—a constitution, republican in form, and perhaps, with the common usages in a repread opted by her people under all the sanctions | sentative government. Whether it is the betand formulities of law. The question has ter mode or not, unquestionably it is one of with the will of the people! If the will of the institutions of our country. people is to be ascertained by the popular | Indeed, in the organic act of Kansas, Convote cast at the regular legal elections, it cer- greschad pledged itself to leave the people tainly embodies the will of the people of Kan- "perfectly free to form and regulate their dosas. And if we are not to regard the express mostle institutions in their own way, subject ed will of the people at the bailot-box, where | only to the Constitution of the United States." all are free to vote, I am unable to discover If they have chosen a way of their own, satiswhere else we are to find a test -a reliable | factory to themselves - the instrument being test, by which safely to determine what is the | republican and not violative of the Constitupopular will. We are entirely at sea, if this tion of the United States what right have is not a test. If not now, neither would it be persons, outside of the Territory, to object to a test if you were to submit it to another it? What right has Congress to interpose, and vote. How can you have a reliable test, if prescribe to the people of a State a mode difwhen the people come up to the ballot-box ferent from that they themselves select for and fairly cast their suffrages, and none are forming for themselves a State constitution? restrained, as I will presently endeavor to What right to say to the people of Kansasshow was the case in this instance, we are to True, you have adopted a constitution under be told that this shall not be regarded as an | the full sanctions of the organic law, without indication of the sentiment of the people? If, violating either the principles of that act or then, the constitution is republican—if it has the Constitution of the United States; but been legitimately adopted-and if it contains | you have not proceeded in the mode we think no provision plainly in conflict with the Con- preferable, and ther fore we say to you, your stitution of the Un ted States, it does seem to | work shall be done over again?" It is coner its provisi as are in all respects just such as | would not now be heard?

upon the mere ground of like or dislike of provisions in the constitution. Another State night never be admitted, if this were the rule. But were I permitted to decide this question upon what I find in the constitution. I frank-I AILY \$8: TRI-WEIELY \$5: WEEKLY \$3. | ly say that I find in this instrument that which ! highly commends it to my regard. I find at the very foundation of it the great American principle that none but citizens of the United States shall be permitted to vote in the elections, or otherwise control the political destinies of the State. For this, and for other provisions American in their character, incorporated in it. I heartily return to its framers my sincerest thanks. My belief is, however, APRIL 19, 1858. that if the provisions I refer to were not to be found there, other things being right it would be my duty to vote for the admission of the We lay before our readers to-day the speeh | new State. I find in it another striking feature-and it is that upon which almost the of Gen. Zollicoffer, the representative of whole question unfortunately, is made to turn this District in Congress, on the admission of -the recognition of the institution of Afri-Kansas. He has grouped the main facts of can slavery. There can be little doubt that the Kansas history with remarkable clearness it is on this account that a violent and reand force, and shown in contrast the grounds jority of its opponents. The great mass of occupied by the friends and opponents of ad- those who oppose the admission of Kansas inmission. He has taken a comprehensive, yet to the Union, oppose it because it comes with Many of them bave, indeed, gone so far as

What a spirit is this! in a Union of States such as ours-formed originally between slave States and free, and in which they are still of That I should sympathize with such feelings, equality and observance of law, laid down in or in any way coop rate with those who enthe Federal Constitution, for the guidance both | ter the contest adimated by so deadly a spirit of hostility to the people of fifteen States of the Union, will not for a moment be expected

by any who know me. By a brief recurrence to historical facts, I will now endeavor to show what I regard as the main point-that this constitution is c rtainly the result of the deliberate action of the people of Kansas, regularly passing through the various stages of legal action, to

its final adoption. In 1854 Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska act. organizing a temporary Territorial on the same subject, is and will be, body and government for Kansas, in which it was declared that "the legislative power" of the Territory "shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions upon this single isolated issue, and will have of this act." Among the "rightful subjects of and can have no other. It is essentially sec- legislation" aliad d to, was doubtless that of tional, its platform antithetical to the consti- proposing, at the prop r time, for taking the sense of the p ople of the Territory upon the question of adopting a State constitution. set at naught. A party so organized is in- This is apparent from the 19th section of the trinsically ephemeral; but its violence, its act; which, after declaring the Territorial recklessness, its utter destitution of nationali-ter, looks to the future admission of Kansas ty and patriotism make it dangerous in pro- into the Union as a State, expressly providing portion to the brevity of its duration. The | that, "when admitted as a State or States, the history of Kansas, from its organization as a said Territory, or any portion of the same.

tion. When the day came, the pople voted:

and registry were taken, except in certain

that question only to the popular vote.

majority of the voters had recorded their

votes in favor of retaining the slavery clause

in the constitution. Thus the whole work

was finished, and the constitution was a-

vote. It appears to me that this was not at

structed to "frame a constitution and State

government" for admission into the Union,

It is said that the convention ought to have

dopted.

points of the argument, I have concluded that | had they seen proper, to frame a constitution

it may be better for me to state the facts and | and submit it to them for ratification. But

I reasons which have had most weight in d tar- they did not see proper so to do. On the

ever acts might be found necessary to enable the ballot-box, if possible, to gain control evidence of this that ought for a moment over the legislation of the Territory." to shake our conclusions upon this quesshall be received into the Union with or with-When the emigrants," said he, "who had tion, little consequence to. I see no more necessity dance, therefore, with this recognition of its right and duty, the Territorial Legislature, in July, 1855, passed an act providing that a convention to frame a State constitution. This vote was directed to be taken at the gen eral election to come off in October 1856. Thus they gave ample time to consider this quescertificates of election, &c.

law-abiding citizens of Kansas.

if he choose so to do"-that "we will endure

and submit to these laws no longer than the

best interests of the Territory require, as the

the bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that

sistance shall furnish any reasonable prosp ct

of success-and that, in the meantime, we

recommend to our friends throughout the Ter-

ritory the organization and discipline of vol-

Mr. Douglas then informs us that " those

the Territory, preparatory to their admission

into the Union as a State, to decide the slave-

ry question for themselves," "finding opposi-

tion to the principles of the (Kansas-Nebrus-

resorted to "the machinery of emigrant aid

societies," "The plan adopted," he adds,

was to make it the interest of a large body

of men who sympathized with them in the ob-

ects of the corporation, to proceed to Kansas.

ka) act unavailing in the halls of Congress.

preparation of arms.

they voted without interruption. I have moved; and Mr. Douglas notes the fact that. never heard that there was fraud charged in " a few days after Governor Reeder dissolved taking that vote; and a very large majority his official relations with the Legislature. of the people determined that they would the incipient step was taken in the Topeka change the form of their government, and for movement to form a revolutionary State government. He shows that their first open declaration was, that "the people of Kansas At a subsequent session of the Leg-Territory have been since its settlement, and islature, in February, 1857, some months afnow are without any law-making power." He ter this result had been ascertained, an act traces them through their various steps of attempted revolution-shows that they had organized a secret military legion-had pledged | and unmake constitutions. Such an assumpvention. This was all regular. The census themselves to "make Kansas a free State" were backed by "a powerful corporation. with a capital of five millions of dollars, invested in houses and lands, in merchandize majority; and, if put in force in the State and mills, in cannon and rifles, in powder and governments, would soon render durable when the day appointed for the election of d-legates came, which was the 3d Mouday in lead"-and that they decided on "repudiating the laws, and overthrowing the Territorial government in defiance of the authority of Congress." It will be well remembered what due deliberation, adopted the constitution noisy boasts they made of the efficacy of which is now before us. I know of no fraud their Sharp's rifles. Such are the men who have failed to vote in the clictions determining the constitution with which Kansas anplies for admission into the Union-and I sus and registry, now have the effrontery to | have chosen to draw these facts from the complain of the failure to take a full census statements of one whom the opposition to admission will hardly question. Many of those men, I learn, are foreigners, Germans and othwhich had divided the people of the Territoers, who have not been naturalized, who are ry. Every gentleman knows, whatever may not entitled to vote, and who know as little be his position upon this issue, that there was of the principles of our constitution as they do of the virtues of law and order. But they were not the less noisy followers of Lane and Topeka. This revolutionary Topeka moveconvention had inserted in the constitution a slavery clause; but as it was doubtful whether ment has been kept up till within the last few a majority of the people preferred that the weeks. On the eye of the lawful election of delegates to the Lecompton convention, it very properly submitted that question, and cam · near producing civil war; and Governor Walker hastened a dispatch to the State De-I maintain that in no other way could the partment, announcing that the "most alarming sense of the people have been so cturrly asmovement proceeds from the assembling, on certained upon this most exciting question. the 9th of June, of the so-called Topeka Leg-There were doubtless some minor questions islature with a view to the enactment of an upon which the people differ din opinion, but entire code of laws," and predicting that such if they had complicated this question with a result "would lead to inevitable and disasother and monor issues, there would have been trous collisions." Soon after the election of great uncertainty as to what the sense of the d legates to the convention, we find Governpeople was upon the question of slavery; I or Walker writing to General Harney to send think therefore they pursued the proper him a regiment of dragoons to put down a recourse. This vote was appointed to be taken bellion at Lawrence, "Involving an open deon the 21st of December, 1857, and was legally flance of the laws, and the establishment of east; when it was found that a very decid d an insurgent government in that city."

Soon after this Governor Reeder was re-

next day the Governor informs the S cretary of State, that this was "the beginning of a plan to organize insurrection throughout the Territory. A few days after, it was found, says Governor Walker, that General Lane was organizing, under the sanction of the Topeka convention, "the whole so-called free-State party into volunteers," and "taking the names of ail who refused enrollment," with a view to terrify the free-State conservatives into submismission," as is "proved by recent attrocities committed on such men by Topekaites." Again, just on the eve of the assembling of the an instance in which a slave State has asked convention at Lecompton to frame a State | for admission into the Union, whether north constitution, Gov. Walker informed the State or south of that line, in which Northern men Department that "General Lane and his staff | have not opposed it, on account of slavery, rial laws, and counsel a total disregard of that prohibited slavery north of 36 deg. those enactments." And again, immediately 30 min., and gave no security for its estabbefore the vote was to be taken to determine | lishment south of that line. The North was to the 8 cretary of State that he "had become | gle to restrict slavery south of the line wh re satisfied that the election ordered by the con- it had been established. Hence, in 1850, vention could not be conducted without col- | Southern men began to ask themselves, is this lision and blood-hed."

Thus it is apparent that a regular system of | the Senate: disorder, rebeilion and terror was attempted "I put it to gentlemen of the South, are they prestitution was in process of adoption. Those turbulent men would not vote themselves and in security for the admission of slavery south of that turbulent men would not vote themselves and in security for the admission of slavery south of that morning, April 14th, at 12 o'clock, a handsome guarantee, then, have we, that they would a w

olence. Is such a fact of no moment? been sustained by evidence entitled to respect. retains the territorial form of government." G attemen should not blend with the coasti- This "true principle" baving been applied tution frauds in elections having no connec- and the anti-lavery restriction line having tion with the constitution. The charge in this been removed in 1854, those Northern m n case is based upon the bare assertion of par- who had been unwilling to give the South tizans of the law-violating faction in Kansas, peace while that line was established as a and there is an absence of truth to sustain the compromise, suddenly discovered that they assertion. Two men, Messrs, Babcock and were greatly outraged by its repeal. They Deitzler, who had no official coamection with | have kept up the agitation ever since. With the returns, and who offer no proof of what or without a Compromise line, under any and they allege, state that there were spurious all circumstances, they have never been willing, votes given on the 21st of December, when and will never be willing, to admit new slave me that it is the privilege of the new State | ced d that the representative mode, adopted | the question was taken upon the scavery | States into the Union. to ask for admission, and that it is our duty to ask for admission, and that it is our duty to ask for admission, and that it is our duty to ask for admission, and that it is our duty to ask for admission, and that it is our duty to ask for admission, and that it is our duty in Kansas, has been pursued in a majority of the three were frauds. It is well known that the same are in all respects just such as would not now be heard?

Mr. Chairman, I confess that my sympaths that there were frauds. It is well known that the same are in all respects just such as would not now be heard?

Mr. Chairman, I confess that my sympaths that there were frauds. It is well known that there were frauds. It is well known that the same are in all respects just such as well and the confess that my sympaths that there were frauds. It is well known that the same are in all respects just such as well and the confess that my sympaths that there were frauds. It is well known that the same are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in that there were frauds. It is well known that the same are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that my sympaths are in all respects just such as a confess that it is our duty.

many of them aliens—followers of Lane and appears to have been fraud, to some extent, adherents to the revolutionary Topeka constitution, who, from the beginning, have coun- these elections, it must be remembered, had sue." If there were those who were entitled frauds are as likely to have been committed to vote, and did not vote, it is certainly be- on one side as on the other. It is curious to cause they refused to vote, denying, as they observe how ready certain gentlemen are to believe

throwing light upon the uniform conduct of fraud. such men as refused to vote, and I appeal to | Why, sir, this cry of "fraud" was comgentlemen if, after contemplating such facts, menced by the anti-slavery men here in Conthey can conscientiously feel that they are in | gress on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska the line of their duty in standing by this body bill, and it has been kept up ever since. That of law-breakers against the whole mass of bill was itself called a fraud. When the first Territorial Legislature was elected, it too, Senator Douglas, who now opposes the Le- was declared to be a fraud, though no proof compton constitution on the ground that it was ever offered to show it; and Governor does not embody the will of the whole people, Reeder hims If even certified to the correctbimself traced, in able reports in the Senate, | ness of the returns. Indeed, the census taken in 1856, st p by step, the disorderly move- at the time shows that there was a large maments of these law-violating men down to the | jority of Southern voters in the Territory, and adoption of the revolutionary constitution at | no necessity for fraud on the part of the pro-Topeka, and their traitorous r solves that they | slavery men.

owe no allegiance" to the Territorial Legis-Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact, lature-that the Territorial "laws have no | that at that point of time there was a majority binding force" upon them-that "every free- of Southern men there, by the official census man among us is at full liberty, consistently of the Territory, with his obligations as a citizen and a man,

Mr. Blair. I ask the gentleman how he asto defy and resist them (the Territorial laws) | certains that? Mr. Zollicoffer. I understand it from a passage in the report of the R publican investigating committee, at the last Congress, least of two evils, and, and will resist them to | It quotes the census taken a month before the Mr. Blair. That there was a majority of

peaceable remedies shall fail, and forcible repro-slavery men there? Mr. Zollicoffer. That there was a majoriy of Southern men there. Mr. Blair. Well; that is a very different unteer compani s, and the procurement and

Mr. Zollicoffer. I think there are very few men from the South such as the member who were opposed to allowing the people of from Missouri. Mr. Plair. That is a matter of epinion.

Mr. Zollicoffer. Then if it is a matter

of opinion you need not have interrupted When the Congressional Delegate was electd-when the second Territorial Legislature were elected-in short, in all elections, except those held without authority of law, or and the Top ka constitution, this cry of "fraud" has been kept up, until there are really honand acquire whatever residence, and do what- est and good men who have had their minds mislead with the belief that the constitution them to vote at the elections, and through was carried by frauds. I think there is no

been sent out by the Massaches its Emigrant | The assumption that the vote on the 4th of Aid Company and their affiliated societies, January, taken under a so-called law of the passed through the State of Missouri in large | Territorial Legislature, upon the ratification numbers, on their way to Kansas, the violence | of the constitution, is evidence that a majority of their language and the num's takable indica- of the people are opposed to the constitution, tions of their determined hostility to the do- is quite erroneous. That law was itself a mestic institutions of that State, created up- nullity, and the L gislature that enacted it had prehensions that the object of the company | no authority what ver to intermeddle with was to abolitionize Kassas, as a means of the constitution. The election was conducted presecuting a relentless warfare upon the in- | alone by the Free-oil party, and we have no stitutions of slavery within the limits of Mis- guarantee that a large number of the reputed These men enter d Kansas in large | ten thousand votes cast were not spurious. numbers, followed by pro-slavery men, who A comparison of the number of votes east came in to settle or counteract this abolition | with those cast at the same precincts, at other influence: and, says Mr. Douglas, "disputes, elections, strongly indicates this. There is quarrels, violence, and blood-hed might have reason to suppose that many of those voters been expected as the natural and inevitable | were G-rmans, who are not citizens of the consequences." At the first election held in | United States. I have heard it said that there the Territory, in November, 1854, for a dele- are 1,500 or 2,000 German aliens there, who gate in Congress, the pro-slavery men were are not entitled to vote, but who are among triumphant. Whereupon the emigrant aid the most noisy of the men that follow Lane, men fougly complained that the Mi-sourians and sustain the Topeka movements of these had invaded the Territory and controlled the | who are disturbing the peace of the Territory, elections. But, says, Mr. Douglas, this charge | and endeavoring to run honest men out of it. was made "in the absence of all proof and But the constitution had already been adoptprobable truth." In March, 1855, the elections ed, and the whole work finished, before this were held for members of the Legislature, vote was taken. Every step had been reguwhen the pro-slavery men again succeeded in larly taken. The sense of the people had electing a large majority. Frauds were again | been ascertained, by ballot, in favor of a conloudly alleged by the emigrant aid, or aboli- vention; the convention had been called and tion party; but Mr. Douglas tells as that Gov- the delegates had been elected by the people. ernor Reed r "having adjudged them to have with instructions to make a constitution been duly elected, accordingly granted them | these delegates had accordingly made a constitution. The only question which had produced division had been submitted to a popular vote, and settled according to law; and the time, and all the circumstances, had transpired, when, according to the lett r of the instrument its If, "this constitution shall take effect and be in force." How, then, could a Territorial Legislature subsequently interpose a process to annul the constitution? If that Legislature could do so, so could those which may come after it; which assumption places the Legislature at all times above the

> written constitutions as changeable and uncertain as the statutory laws, It has been objected that, in the flual vote upon the constitution, on the 21st of December, the voters were required to swear that they would support the constitution, when adopt d. This, it is said, was a great hardship upon the free-State men. I do not so und estand it, if they were really law-abiding men. They were then themselves deciding the question, by their votes, whether it was to be a free or a slave State. If they held a majority, they could make it a free State, against their votes, still, in justice, they should have been willing to support it. was at last as bord upon one side as upon the o her. As . Lane I aen, who had so violent by resisted ail government but that mangurated at Topeka, it was but just that they, too, if they voted upon the constitution. should be required to swear to support it

sovereign power, which is comp tent to make

tion would at any time place it in the power

constitution by a mere accidental legislative

when adopted. Their past conduct had made this emmently proper, Complaint is also made, that the schedule to the constitution provides that all who are in office shall hold their offices, and all laws in existence shall continue in existence, until changed by laws enacted under the State constitution. Yet such a provision as this is almost universally incorporated in the several States, on the adoption of a new constitution; and it is wisely done to guard against any derangement, incident to a fundamental change of government.

The truth is, that when gentlemen say they will never vote for the admission of another slave State into the Union, they do but lay bare that leading sentiment which prompts a majority of those who oppose this bill. They are wholly unwilling to give to the institutions of the South a fair and equal chance in the territories which be long in common to all. When the South agreed, in 1820, to the drawing the line of 36 deg, 30 min., for the sake of peace and compromise, the North did not become satisfi d, but the very next year, by a majority of her representatives, voted to violate it. From that day to this, never has been everywhere deny the authority of the Territo- regardless of that compromise; a compromise whether the constitution should recognize or unwilling to extend that line to the Pacific, or ignore slavery acting Governor Stanton wrote | to give the South any respite from the strugfair? Then it was that Henry Clay said, in

Mr. Clay stated that, in conisdering a plan vote, if forty opportunities were given them! I. of compromise in 1850, "the idea of the Misfor one, confess that I do not feel the slightest | souri Compromise, as it has been termed been rulsed, is this constitution in accordance the most secreetyped processes known to the disposition so to humor such men. The came under my [his] review, was considered fact should be borne in mind that the L. comp- by me [him.] and finally rejected." And h ton constitution is the work of those who | add d: "It was high time that the wounds have ever been true to the properly constitu- | which the Wilmot proviso had inflicted should ted authorities of the Government, while | be healed up and closed; and that to avoid in those who have stood aloof, have all the time all juture time the agitation which must be end-avor d to resist the law by force and vi- | produced by the conflict of epinion on the slavery question, the true principle which ought But, say the opponents of the bill, "frauds" to regulate the action of Congress in forming terhave been perpetrated in accomplishing the ritornal governments for each newly-acquired adoption of this constitution. I think this is domain, is to refurn from all legislation on the a mistake. I do not see that the charge has subject in the territory acquired so long as if

we would have made them. In act a rupon the question of adjusting a State into the Union, congress a ould not receive or reject the State.

It is argued that a large number of people did not vote, either upon the question of calculated and so of the south.

Lug a convention, upon the election of dele-

gates, or in the decision of the question as to of Messrs. Babcock and Deitzler; there is was broken down, its adherents said it should whether it should be a free-soil or a slavehold- strong circumstantial evidence against it, in do the South no good, for the North had the ing State; and that, therefore, this constitu-tion does not embody the will of the people. casion was actually smaller than it was a few State, and imm circlely they be gan to put this The fact cannot well be doubted, that those days after in the election of State officers. In emigrant aid societies into requestion. Many the old not vote were mainly a mass of Gerthe election last fall, for a Territorial Legistor of the friends of the Kansas bill said there man and native anti-slavery extremists - lature, there is evidence of fraud; and there was no chance for, or they had no hope of, establishing slavery in Kansas. Politicians and newspapers all through the South, particularly those opposed to the bill, have selled resistance to the government establish- no connection whatever with the adoption of ever since held such language on this subject ed by authority of the United States, even, to
use their own language, "to the bloody isticularly, there is reason to believe that the South to believe that there was no hope for establishing slavery there. During all this time, too, the free-State men have been boastfully claiming a majority in Kansas. But did, the validity of the Territorial laws, and any charge of fraud against the law-abiding men during all this same time, and against all these openly resisting the authority of the estab-lished government. I propose, in this con-the law-resisting, revolutionary men, who have Kansas have been bravely standing their nection, to give some glimpses of history committed so many outrages, have ever winked at ground and most frequently carrying the el ctions. But what might they not have accomplished had not hundreds and thousands of the Southern people beend terred by such unreliable statements prophecies, and boast from moving into the Territory with their slaves, for fear they would be emancipated or run off by the abolitionists? My strong belief is, that but for the teachings which have been more or less successfully impre-sed upon the Southern mind that there was no chance to establish slavery in Kansas, the question would long since have been practically settled, and Kansas would by this time have been a slave State in the Union. If admitted with the present pro-slavery constitution, why should she not continue to be a slave State? I, for one, feel that the chances are about equally suspended in the balance, and I cannot, will not, vote against her admission.

For the Patriot. Little Bertha's Smile. BY SPEER KEIN.

Twas like the play of sunshine On the waters of a lake ; Or the softer, silvery mounlight

Where the little wavelets break ; Twas genial like the former-Like the latter soft the while, So warm 'twould melt a stoic's heart, Would "Little Burtha's Smile."

Her face was calm and thoughtful.

And her eyes were heaven's blue

You would think you met an angel's glance If they were bent on you : But be those features lighted up So free of guilt or guile,

And you'd swear the light of heaven was In "Little Bertha's Smile." As the murky mists of morning, Disappear before the sun,

As it rises in its glory, Ere the day hath yet begun-So will every cloud of sadness Which naught else could e'er beguile.

Vanish from our little circle-thawed By "Little Bertha's amile."

The Washington correspondent of the

New Orleans Delta writes as follows: "I have a passion for Seward. He comes up to my idea of Rodin in the Wand-ring Jew-the most del ctable devil that was ever drawn by human p n-so cool, so clear head ed, so indomitable, so releutness in the pursuit of his fiendish purpos s. Seward traverse the seemingly tortuous, but really straight line of his ambition, which the uncrring certainty of footsteps that characteriz s a rope dancer, never missing a step, and keeping h eagle eve stead ly fixed on the goal b for him. The balance-pole by which he preserves out above his narrow shoulders. If he becomes our next President, and disunion does not immediately follow his election, I will wager that he will so beautifully honey-fugboth South and North, that the neon will pronounce him one of the b st President: we have ever had. But I begin to think there is little danger of his obtaining the nomina tion. He is too great a man, that is, if he is 2 man and not a devil."

A VICIOUS YOUNG DEVIL-We have now in this office, and have had for some time passed, one of the most vicious young devils in all devildom. Among the selected paragraphs in the Democratic Herald of last week, was this scrap of wisdom: " Give a man brains and riches and he is a king

Give a man riches without brains, and he is a fool. Whereupon the devil aforesaid remarked. that, give a man neither brains nor riches, and ten to one he is a 'Democratic' editor. For which we promptly ord red the For man to put him und r the pump, and stand him on the top of an empty lak keg to dry and meditate upon the evil tend neies of such unchristian remarks, no matter how teuthful they may be. After this summary and severe punishment, the public have no cause to of the Legislature to deprive the people of a | anticipate a recurrence of the outrage. Columbia Mirror.

Duel at New Gricans.

NEW OBLEANS, April 15. - A duel took place near this city this morning at 11 o'clock between Mesers, Harry Deas and W. J. Kennedy, citizens of Mobile. They fought with due ling pistols, carrying onnes balls, and at fifteen ces. At the first fire Mr. Kennedy received a bad hip wound, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

MARRIED,

ther, in this county, Mr. John J. Joney, of Alabama, to and cheerfully support it. If they had not a | Miss Schax W. Bichamson, daughter of Dr. John W. Richardson .- Murfreedore' Telepraph. On vesterday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, in this county, by the Rev. Mr. Mizel, Mr. Jos. SPENCE, late of Nashville, to Miss Sarah Ogburn, daugh-

ter of Mrs. Caroline Ogburn -Clarksville Chronicle,

Hem Advertisements.

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Foreign and Domestic Liquors, HAVE on hand at their Store, No. 15 College stre a full supply of Liquors, Segars, Ac., which are offering cheap for cash. We invite all the pat rons of the old firm, and as many of the new, as as

In retiring from the Liquor Business, we take much pleasure in recommending to our old patrons the new firm of Dill-n & Ce., as gentlemen worthy of confidence, and selicit for them a continuance of past favors.

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AT PUBLIC SALE. ON Thursday, the 13th day of May next-on the pre-

Ville, I will sell that beassiful place on the Louisville branch turnpace-adjoining the residence of John I Goss. The place consists of 15 acres of ground fronting also on the Brick Church turnpike. The bouse age-house, Cow-house, Fencing, are entirely new and f the most desirable style, Trans-\$1500 cash, \$1000 1st Japonry, 1859 the

balance in two equal instalments, payable January 1st, 1860, and January 1st, 1861. Notes secured in Bank, nd bearing interest from date, and a lien retuned.

The Omnibes will be on hand as usual. All persons

A Fine Brit Carriage at Auction. BENJ. F. SHIELDS

"Brit" Carriage, if not previously disposed of. SHERIFF'S SALE. ON Saturday, 15th May, 1858, at the

O Court-Bouse gate in this city, I will sell at Anction for Cash, all the interest that John H. Harris lass in and to a certain House and Lot, setonted on the wes side of lower Market street in said city, pa ticular bounded and set forth in deed registered in the Regi ter's office of Davidson county, Tenn., book No. pages 370-71; said Lot fronting 30 feet on Market st. and running back to a 16 feet alloy, levied on as the property of John H. Harris to satisfy an execution my hands in favor of Wm. H. Townsend. apris-wid JOHN K. EDMONISON, Sheriff.
By Guo. D. Hawlert, D. S.

Magazines for May. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK:

EMERSON AND PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE; GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE; Received by JOHN YORK & CO.

Amusements.

Crisp's Galety.

MR W. H. CRISP, has the honor of announcing, that this establishment will be opened on MON-DAY EVENING, April 26, 1858, for a limited Opera Season, when the highly distinguished New Orleans Opera Troupe will appear. The Box Office will be open on Thurwlay.

Steamboats.

Regular Friday Packet for Morton's Gold Pens. St. Louis, N FRIDAY, the 23rd of April did new steamer B. M. RUNYAN,
Jas. Milles, Master, will leave here as above. For
april 14 MORTON & CO.'S GOLD PENS.

A. HAMILTON, Agent. For Cairo and Memphis. NEW WORK THE fine passenger packet, and regular United States, Mail Steamer, J. G. CLINE, C. P. ELIFOTT, Master, will leave MONDAY, April 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the above and all By Rev. Dr. Halsey of Louisville, Kentucky The Literary Attractions of Or, A Plea for the Word of God, con-

ermediate ports. For freight or passage i For Cairo and St. Louis, Tuesday, April 20th.

THE regular passenger and freight steamer, SALIJE WEST, J. N. Conserr, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports. TUFSDAY, April 20th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Fe passage apply on bor A. HAMILTON, Agent.

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tions of the Bible-to set forth its claims, both as a

classic and as a book of general education. Regard-

ed simply as a book of learning, of taste and genius,

of history and eloquence, it has exerted an influence

which cannot be too highly estimated, and commends

itself to every cultivated understanding. It is the

book of our learning, not less than our religion; the

basis of our civilization, not less than our salvation.

It has moulded into shape, it has quickened into life

the whole body of our secular learning, as well as our

theology; it has breathed its own vital spirit into all

our science, literature, legislation, philosophy, and so-

It is these attractions, which may be felt and ap-

preciated even by the irreligious and worldly-mind-

ed, which we propose to group together in one distinct

and connected view. Our object will be to speak of

the Book of God as a production of inspired genius.

and classic taste; to reveal semething of its immeas-

urable wealth, as a field of knowledge and a mine of

wisdom, a model of eloquence, a master-piece of poe-

sy, a text book of instruction; and thus to render it

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